आयोग (के०बी०आई सी०) में गड़बड़ी की जांच करने तथा इसके कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों तथा सेवाशर्तों में सुधार करने के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान किसी आयोग का गठन नहीं किया है। तथापि, विभिन्न स्वतंत्र खादी संस्थाओं में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए श्री के० सी० सौधिया की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति का गठन किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क) में दिए गये उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिले

3690. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव:** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ और जिलों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिले घोषित करने का विचार रखती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उनके औद्योगिक विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं:

अल्मोड़ा, आजमगढ़, बदायूं, बहराइच, चलिया, बांदा, बाराबंकी, बस्ती, बुलन्दशहर, चमोली, देवरिया, एटा, टिवा फैजाबाद, फर्रूखाबाद, फतेहपुर, गाजीपुर, गोण्डा, हमीरपुर, हरदोई, जालौन, जौनपुर, झांसी, मैनपुरी, मथुरा, मुरादाबाद, पीलीभीत, पिथौरागढ़, प्रतापगढ़, रायबरेली, रामपुर, उन्नाव, उत्तरकाशी, कानपुर देहात, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, टेहरी गढ़वाल, देहरादून, नैनीताल, शाहजहांपुर, सीतापुर और सल्तानपुर।

(ख) जी, नहीं,

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) देश में कम औद्योगिकृत क्षेत्रों का औद्योगीकरण करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार विकास केन्द्र योजनात पर कार्य कर रही है। इस योजना के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश को 8 विकास केन्द्र आवंटित किये गये हैं जिनमें से 7 विकास केन्द्र झांसी, शाहजहांपुर, मुरादाबाद, इटावा, बुलंदशहर, जौनपुर और पौड़ी गढ़वाल नामक पिछड़े जिलों में हैं। विकास केन्द्रों में आधारभूत सुविधाएं जुटायी जाएंगी ताकि उद्योग इन क्षेत्रों की ओर आकृष्ट हों, इस योजना का कार्यान्वय आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान किया जाएगा।

Low capacity utilisation by PSU

3691. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Public Sector Units are not utilising optimum capacity;

(b) if so, the names of Public Sector Units which are using less than 50 per cent of their capacity during the first half of 1992-93;

(c) the reasons for low capacity utilisation;

(d) whether Government have issued any guidelines/instructions for making optimum use of capacity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (e) During 1990-91, upto which period only information is available, there were 47 public sector units where capacity utilisation was less than 50%. Enterprise-wise capacity utilisation figures are given in the Statement at page S-137 to S-155 of the Public Enterprises Survey 1990-91 Volume-I, which was placed before the Parliament on 5.3.1992. Improvement in capacity utilisation is a part of the total performance improvement measures that the Government have taken up. These measures are enumerated at P-115 of the Volume referred to above. Besides these the Government have also issued guidelines to PSEs for the need for diversification, production planning, avoiding unilateral derating of capacity,

acquiring plant of proven rated capacity, etc. to ensure fuller capacity utilisation of plants and machineries.

Capital invested in sick industries

3692. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries in India with break-up showing large scale, medium scale and small scale industries at the end of 1991-92;

(b) the amount of capital and labour involved in these industries;

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb industrial sickness;

(d) what has been the role of BIFR in this sphere;

(e) whether Government propose to make any amendments in the existing law dealing with industrial sickness; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. According to the latest RBI data 221472 units in the small scale sector and 1461 units in the non-small scale sector were sick in the country as at the end of March, 1991.

(b) Such details are not maintained centrally.

(c) Detailed guidelines have been issued by the Reseve Bank of India on formulation and implementaiton of rehabilitation packages in respect of sick and weak units considered potentially viable. Rehabilitation packages, *inter-alia* provide for funding of existing dues of banks and financial institutions with extended period for repayment thereof in phased manner, interest concessions, grant of fresh term loans as also fresh working capital facilities. As regards non-SSI sick industrial companies, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), a quasi-judicial body, set up under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 has been adequately empowered to take necessary action for determination of preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures relating to sick industrial companies.

(d) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has been set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 with a view to securing timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies, the speedy determination of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such sick companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. As on 30.11.92, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction had sanctioned rehabilitation schemes for 387 cases.

(e) and (f) A Bill incorporating comprehensive amendments to the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 14th May, 1992 with a view to enhance effectiveness of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

Policy on PSU

3693. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are yet to formulate a policy on the fate of 76 viable and border line public sector undertakings with its entire focus concentrated on healthy undertakings and acceptable to the investment market and to evolve a